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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. XX NO. 78- BOMBAY THURSDAY, MARCH 31, 1932. PRICE ONE ANNA.

Canada Threatens To Boycott De Valera At Ottawa Conference

SEPARATIST TACTICS EXPOSED

Rajah Produces Ambedkar's "Model Answer" Before Lothian Committee

DEMANDS JT. ELECTORATES WITH RESERVATION OF SEATS

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

The Lothian Committee which leaves this evening for Lahore examined to-day a number of witnesses representing various interests.

Rao Bahadur M. C. Rajah supported by Mr. Gavai and a dozen others were examined on the representation of the All-India Depressed Classes Association. They favoured joint electorates with reservation of seats for the Depressed classes, who according to them, numbered over 40 millions.

CHANGE IN ATTITUDE.

Mr. Rajah gave instances of a change in the angle of vision on the part of the other communities towards the depressed classes and said that Brahmin priests officiated at a marriage ceremony of one of the members of the Committee. He said that if among the depressed classes those men who earned Rs. 60 annually and those women who earned Rs. 30 annually were enfranchised, there would be at least 15 per cent of the Depressed Classes population roped in for franchise.

Dr. Ambedkar subjected the witnesses to a severe cross-examination over their representative character, as well as about the organisation of their Association. It was elicited that the Association collected no subscription from members, who became such by merely subscribing to the Association's creed.

AMBEDKAR EXPOSED.

In answer to Mr. Chintamani, Rao Bahadur Rajah produced the model answer which Dr. Ambedkar had suggested privately to Mr. Gavai for representation to the Committee, whereupon Dr. Ambedkar exclaimed: "I am prepared to stand by that letter."

Mirza Ejaz Hussain on behalf of the Muslim League suggested lowering of qualifications for franchise, including the extension of franchise to every Matriculate. He was definitely opposed to any suggestion which would admit women to suffrage on terms different from those applicable to men. As for Muslim women, they should be allotted separate polling booths.

OTE ON WAGES.

Sir Henry Gidney and Mr. Pereira on behalf of the Anglo-Indians said as two-thirds of the community were employed in Government services, it would be better, in their case, that franchise was on their wages, say Rs. 10 in urban areas and Rs. 5 in rural areas. The community claimed one seat in the Upper and three seats in the Lower chambers of the Federal Legislature by means of direct election. —A. P.

Mr. Wiles Pays Surprise Visit To Stock Exchange

SIR G. SCHUSTER TO CONFER WITH INDIAN CHAMBER MEMBERS

Mr. G. Wiles (Finance Secretary to the Government of Bombay), paid a surprise visit on Wednesday morning to the local Stock Exchange. The object of this visit is a matter of speculation and nothing is definitely known. For some time Mr. Wiles, who was accompanied by Deputy Finance Secretary keenly watched the operation in the trading ring. Mr. Shroff was with them and took them round the Exchange.

Schuster's Visit To Bombay

Further inquiries made in connection with the impending visit of Sir George Schuster to Bombay show that he is most anxious to ascertain the views of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and the business community with regard to the continued evasion of income-tax, to which he referred in his recent Budget Speech in the Legislative Assembly.

"I have had the whole subject reviewed," said the Finance Member, "and have taken stock of the weapons in our armoury to see whether due use was made of the powers which we have got and whether they required to be reinforced."

Sir George Schuster wishes to explore methods of checking this evasion, and with that object in view, he has invited the co-operation of mercantile bodies.

The Indian Merchants' Chamber which was also approached in the matter has, it appears, expressed its inability to suggest remedial measures to the Finance Member.

It seems that since the recent increase in income-tax, the Government of India have not been able to get the anticipated revenue and have received complaints about it from income-tax offices throughout the country.

It transpires that owing to evasion of income-tax, the Central Government have suffered great loss of revenue.

This is, therefore, one of the important items in the Finance Member's tour programme in Bombay.

MAHATMA'S ADOPTED DAUGHTER JAILED.

SURAT, March 30.

Mahatma Gandhi's adopted daughter belonging to the untouchable class, who was arrested in Ant Village, Jalalpur taluka has been sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment under Section 17 of the Criminal Law Amendment Act.

Two other ladies, who were arrested with her, were also sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment each.—A.P.

Tailor Arrested On Suspicion

LUCKNOW, March 30.

Amrendra Kanungee, a young Bengal owing a tailoring shop in Hewett Road has been arrested on suspicion by the city police and is detained in jail custody.

Kanungee who is said to be wanted by the Bengal police belongs to Chittagong District. He will be sent to Calcutta under police escort.—A.P.

DE VALERA BACKED UP BY UNITED CABINET

Reply To British Note Unanimously Accepted

I. L. P. SUPPORTS IRISH DEMAND

LONDON, March 29.

President De Valera met the Irish Cabinet in Dublin to-day and submitted the draft text of the proposed reply to the British Government regarding the Oath of Allegiance and the payment of the land annuities.

It is understood that complete agreement was reached regarding the reply after several hours consideration and that the Attorney-General was instructed to draw up the official document.

Mr. Dulanty, the Free State High Commissioner in London, has been in Dublin over the week-end. He will probably travel to London and hand the reply to Mr. Thomas (Dominions' Secretary, to morrow night.

It is expected that the Irish reply will provoke a further note from the British Government and that the text of the whole correspondence may not be revealed until it is closed, when there will be simultaneous publication in London and Dublin.

It is understood that Mr. De Valera reiterates his previous arguments in the text of the reply, claiming that abolition of the Oath of Allegiance would not constitute a breach of the treaty, and contending that the clause regarding the oath is merely a non-mandatory phrase, purposely made not binding in law.

In reply he will point out that the taking of the oath has been and would continue to be a farce and he is determined to proceed with a bill immediately the Dail meets for abolishing the oath.

Regarding the land annuities he will maintain that they are entirely outside the scope of the treaty.

Generally his argument will be that by the abolition of the oath and the retention of the land annuities his Government will not be dishonouring the treaty but merely carrying out the wishes of the Irish people.

I. L. P. SUPPORT

An emergency resolution recognising the right of the Irish people to decide their own form of government proposed by Mr. Maxton, M.P., was adopted today by the Independent Labour Party Conference at Blackpool at which Mr. Gatgood, the Irish delegate, stated that the Labour movement in Ireland would follow Mr. De Valera.—Reuter.

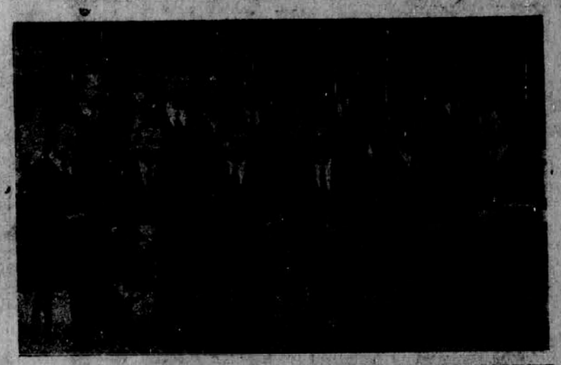
CANADA'S THREAT TO DE VALERA

LONDON, Mar. 30.

Mr. De Valera was rudely shocked to-day by the report from Canada that should he abolish the Oath of Allegiance and thereby cause rupture with the British Government, he or his representatives would be refused seat at Ottawa Conference. This tactical reminder has done more than anything to bring Mr. De Valera up against realities of the situation.

The Canadian report has led Mr. De Valera to re-examine the phraseology of the Irish reply which, it is understood, was despatched to London to-day.

A well-known Free State politician discussing the Ottawa report with Reuter's correspondent, expressed opinion that the removal of the oath would naturally place the Free State outside the British Commonwealth of Nations. Thus Free State would immediately find its representatives in various countries discredited, and would have to begin all over again and establish diplomatic relations.—Reuter.



MR. DE VALERA, THE IRISH PESIDENT AND HIS CABINET.

Back Row: L.R. Sean MacEntee, Minister for Finance; Sean T. O'Kelly, Vice-President and Minister for Local Government and Public Health; Senator J. Connolly, Minister Posts and Telegraph; Sean Lemass, Minister for Industry and Commerce; Gerals Boland, Chief Whip, Fianna Fail.
Front Row: F. Aiken, Minister for Defence; P.J. Ruttledge, Minister for Lands and Fisheries; President, Eamon de Valera, who is also Minister for External Affairs; Dr. J. Ryan, Minister for Agriculture T. Derring, Minister for Education; James Geoghegan, K.C., Minister for Justice.

PRINCES SUPPORT FEDERATION

Subject To Safeguards

COMMITTEE TO DECIDE ABOUT LEGISLATURE

NEW DELHI, March 30.

It is understood that an informal meeting of Princes and Ministers held to-day approved of the resolution supporting Federation, subject to provisions about adequate representation and safeguards mentioned in the resolution adopted at the meeting held on 27th March. Princes further decided that the question of uncameral or micameral legislature, on which there was difference of opinion in the Ministers' Committee, should be referred to an "Ad Hoc Committee" which would examine it in all its details, and report to the next meeting of the Chamber some eight months hence. It was, therefore, decided to delete from the Ministers' report such passages as might in any way prejudge this issue of bicameral versus unicameral legislature.

The morning sessions concluded with a vote of thanks to Sir Akbar Hydari and Sir C. P. Ramaswami Iyer for the manner in which they had placed before the Princes the two sides of this question.—A.P.

STOP PRESS

PRINCES' CHAMBER'S RESOLUTION ON FEDERATION.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

At the afternoon session of the informal meeting of Princes and Ministers to-day at the suggestion of the Jam Sahib of Nawanagar supported by Sir Akbar Hydari, it was decided to leave open for future investigation the question of unicameral or bicameral legislature. The meeting thereupon adopted the following resolution which will be considered by the Chamber: "This Chamber declares that the States will join an All-India Federation on the assumption that the Crown will accept responsibility for accruing (?) to them the following guarantees (a) that the necessary safeguards will be embodied in the constitution, (b) that under the constitution, rights arising from treaties or sanads or engagements will remain inviolate and inviolable and (c) that sovereignty and internal independence of States remain intact and are preserved and fully respected and that obligations of Crown to States will remain unaltered.

"To secure this end, this Chamber authorises its representatives further to carry on negotiations in accordance with the mandate given to them at the informal meeting of the Princes, subject to final ratification by the Chamber and by each individual State".—A.P.

BLACK FLAG DEMONSTRATION FOR C. P. GOVERNOR

Old Woman Of Seventy And "Dictator" Arrested And Released

(From a Correspondent).

BETUL, March 28.

The Governor of C. P. came to Betul on the 26th March from Chikldа. Shreemati Bani Bai, a seventy-year old Malgujar lady unfurled a black flag before His Excellency's car in front of the Town Hall and the "Dictator" who had also a black flag in his hand shouted out loudly "Governor go back."

Both were arrested instantly and after detaining them for a long time in Police station they were released. The old lady alleges that the police constables beat her severely.

Similar blak flag demonstrations were made before His Excellency's car at Shahpur and Keolari. Three were arrested in this connection.

FOREST SATYAGARAH.

Several notices have reached the Deputy Commissioner in connection with Forest Satyagraha from the different parts of the district. Forest law has been broken in Nirgarh Government forest on 25th instant and two workers have been arrested.

The "Dictator" of Shahpur has been convicted to one year's rigorous imprisonment and Rs. 100 fine or in default 6 month's rigorous imprisonment for breaking Forest Laws in Shahpur Paragana.

POLICE RAID TEMPLE

Lady Congress Workers Arrested

AHMEDABAD, March 30.

The police raided a temple in the village of Kareli in Broach District and took into their possession utensils and other articles found there. It appears that some Lady Congress workers were staying in the temple. The police asked the priest and the manager of the temple to tell the ladies to go away. The temple staff refused to do so and were arrested.

A message from Bhavnagar states that two prominent satyagrahis of Kathiawar, namely, Fulchand Shah and Swami Shivanand who tried to organise picketing of foreign cloth shops in Bhavnagar were ordered to quit the limits of the State within 24 hours. For non-compliance of this order, they were removed in a motor car to a village in British territory and released there. A later message states that from there, the two men proceeded on foot to the nearest railway station and again left for Bhavnagar.—A.P.

3 YEARS' LEASE FOR BENGAL DETENUS BILL

Govt. Sustain Defeat, But Carry Measure With One Amendment

WORDY WARFARE BETWEEN A. MOORE & BENGAL M.L.AS.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 30.

When the Assembly met to-day Sir George Rainy communicated to the House with sorrow the news he had received of the death of Mr. Allison while he was on board the ship, having retired after thirty years' service.

Mr. Allison was nominated five times to the Assembly and twice acted as the Chief Government Whip. His contributions to the debates though infrequent were heard with respect as he always spoke weightily. Sir George did not doubt that all sections of the House felt sincere regret and sympathy.

WHAT HE HAD TOLD RANGA IYER.

Mr. Ranga Iyer, on behalf of Nationalists said that Mr. Allison left the Assembly hale and hearty only a few days ago. He served India well and truly and had a deep and generous love for the country.

Mr. Allison had told the speaker once when touring round the House of Commons that ere long would have a great parliament of her own and that if wanted he would love to return to serve a self-governing India, but the hand of death had cut his life short.

Sir Cowasji Jehangir paid a glowing tribute to Mr. Allison's services to Bombay both as Legal remembrancer and acting High Court Judge and joined the others in the sympathy to be extended to Mrs. and Miss Allison who had become so familiar to them in Delhi.

Mr. Yamin Khan referring to Mr. Allison's work as chief official whip testified to the weight his word carried with all and how he was respected.

Mr. Arthur Moore identified the European Group with the condolence motion and Mr. Kabiruddin Ahmed mourned that the Assembly glowing tribute to Mr. Allison's death.

The President said that it was tragic to comtemplate that Mr. Allison who was with them only a few days ago co-operating and participating in the public service was no more. His charming personality and judicial termperament made an impression on all he came into contact with. He undertook to communicate the unanimous feeling or the House of sorrow and sympathy to the members of the bereaved family

The House resumed the debate on Mr. Sitarama Raju's amendment that the powers of the High Courts to interfere with detention proceedings under Section 491 Criminal Procedure Code be barred provided, however, that the procedure laid down in the Bill has been complied with.

Mr. Ramaswami Mudaliar left the Franchise Committee's work to participate in the debate. He said that this was a limited amendment and most reasonable they could conceive of. It was, for instance, required by the Bill that a certain police officer could detain a person under this legislation only for fifteen days.

SPIRIT OF VINDICTIVENESS NOT JUSTICE.

Supposing he was detained for more than fifteen days, thus breach of this law occurred and then the High Court should be free to intervene. If the Government had any imagination" they should accept the amendment, for let them not make the world feel that behind it lay a spirit of vindictiveness and not justice. He had watched the proceedings of the Bengal Council when the Bill on the subject was passed and he was impressed by the statement of Mr. J. L. Banerjee that terrorism could not be stamped out by public denunciation but by denunciations at their homes and social gatherings.

"Let me make this final appeal to the Government. It is not an appeal of mendicancy. The very name of our party shows that this is not our policy, but I have taken an oath to my King and country to do my duty and in the discharge of that duty let me tell this Government that by defeating these amendments they are making mistake after mistake.

WHITTLE DOWN THE BILL.

They are alienating the sympathy of the best and most moderate and wisest in the land by regimenting their majority to crush every amendment irrespective of the strength or weakness of its cause. Wisdom lies in whittling the Bill here, amending it there and carrying it with the unanimous vote of the House. Let me make a special appeal to the European group because in this topsy turvy world their word carries weight with the Government and not ours. By using the weight of your votes with the Government you are not killing terrorism. You are driving out all fair-minded men from your fold and let me warn Sir James Crerar that he is giving this parting gift to India. I am not sure that he will not repent when he sees the result. You must have a moral sanction behind you and no wonder the law has so far failed to be effective in Bengal."

Moulvi Snafi Daoodi supported the amendment of Mr. Raju and said that every law that was passed must be clear and unambiguous. That could not be said of present measure.

"MODEST AND EXTREMELY REASONABLE."

Sir Abdur Rahim said that the amendment was modest and extremely reasonable. He had never made any secret of his detestation of terrorist crime and he had always helped Government to stamp it out. It was not difficult to realise what would be the effect of the present measure. He asked Government not to suspect the motives of those who criticised the measure. He regretted Government's attitude in rejecting the modest request of the House that some of its members should be appointed as non-official visitors to detention camps.

"SANCTION TO ILLEGAL ACT."

Mr. C. C. Biswas held that if the amendment was not accepted by Government they would be giving sanction to an illegal Act. The safeguards provided in the amendment were necessary.

Sir James Crerar said that the amendment was neither innocuous nor trivial. It went to the root of the whole matter. He said that the amendment did not mention which Act it applied to

Mr. Seetaram Raju: It applies to the Bengal Criminal Law Amendment Act.

CRERAR SPEAKS.

Sir James Crerar said that the result of the amendment would be to thwart the operation of the very section in the Bengal Act which had on frequent occasions enabled the executive Government of Bengal to prevent the commission of terrorist outrages. This provision that the amendment contemplated, did not appear in the original Act and if it was put into the supplementary Bill the normal interpretation would be that it imported something new, something material and something substantial. The Courts would certainly go into the merits of the points of suspicion.

Sir Abdur Rahim: High Courts discriminate daily between ex-

(Continued on page 7.)

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Public Notices

BOMBAY TELEPHONE COMPANY LIMITED.

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the 10TH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Company, held on the 29th March, 1932, a FINAL DIVIDEND of Rs. 1-8-0 per share equal to 3 per cent free of Income Tax for the year, ending 31st December, 1931, and a Special Jubilee Bonus at the rate of annas eight (Re. 0-8-0) per share equal to 1 per cent free of Income Tax were declared on all issued shares of the Company payable to shareholders appearing on the Register as on 29th March, 1932, and that such dividend and bonus will be paid by Warrant posted to such shareholders on the 30th day of March 1932.

R. H. PARKER.
General Manager and Secretary.
30th March 1932.
4619.

THE BOMBAY DYEING & MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that at the ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders, held this day, a Dividend at the rate of Rs. 25/- per share, free of income-tax, was sanctioned, being payable on or after THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1932 to those Shareholders whose names stood on the Register of the Company on the 10th March, 1932.

Dividend Warrants will be posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses in usual course. Shareholders are requested to at once notify any change of address to the undersigned.

By Order of the Board.
NOWROSJEE WADIA & SONS,
Agents,
The Bombay Dyeing & Manufacturing Co., Ltd.
Neville House,
Graham Road, Ballard Estate,
Bombay, 10th March, 1932.
4618.

ARMY HEADQUARTERS, PATIALA.

NOTICE

IT IS PROPOSED TO FIT ELECTRIC LIGHT in Bungalows and Barracks of Patiala State Forces. Plans showing requirements of individual units can be seen in these Headquarters on working days.

Contractors and firms willing to take the work are requested to send in their quotations by the 18th May, 1932, at the latest.

COLONEL ON THE STAFF,
Quarter Master General,
PATIALA.
4609

Legal Notices

NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that our clients Messrs. NASSUR HAJEE MOWJEE & CO., since some time have been importing artificial satin and other silk in Bombay and are the proprietors of their trade-mark "No. 401" which they use on their satin and other silk. Our clients' artificial satin and other silk under the said trade-mark "No. 401" have become most popular and have acquired wide reputation among the merchants and customers thereof and are widely known as "No. 401" Satin Silk.

The Public and Merchants are hereby WARNED against using the said trade-mark "No. 401" on their silk or any other trade-mark resembling the said trade-mark and from passing off their goods under the trade-mark "No. 401" and if any person is found using the same our clients shall take legal proceedings against the person using the same. Our clients' said trade-mark "No. 401" is registered under the Registration Act.

Dated this 29th March, 1932.
MAHIMTURA & CO.
Attorneys for
Messrs. Nassur Hajee Mowjee and Co.
4616.

Public Notices

RE: THE JAMSHED MANUFACTURING, COMPANY, LIMITED.
IN VOLUNTARY LIQUIDATION.

OFFERS, which should reach the undersigned, the Liquidator of the above Company, at his Office at Morarbhai Building 43, Apollo Street, Fort, on or before the 18th April, 1932, are hereby invited for purchase of Stores and Spare Gear, Yarn, Cloth, etc., lying at the Mills, Ferguson Road, and Office Furniture, lying at the Registered Office of the Company Commissariat Building, Hornby Road, Fort. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

HORMASJI D. JASSOOBHOY,
Liquidator
4617.

AUCTION SALES.

D. MISTRY & CO.'S SALE.

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A good opportunity to the Buyers and Investors in Jewellery, etc., for purchasing very Valuable Jewellery, etc.

Messrs. D. MISTRY & CO., Auctioneers, are instructed to sell Jewellery, etc., by public auction at their above mentioned Auction Room on Friday the 1st April, 1932, at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)

Property on view.
D. MISTRY & CO.
Bombay, 31st March, 1932.

MISTRY & Co.

BONAFIDE AUCTION SALE.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY), at 3-0 p. m. (S. T.) at Gorden House, Apollo Bunder. Of very valuable household furniture, very rich large magnificent landscape oil paintings by Arthur Bedford, Persian carpets, filter, Chesterfield suites, glass and crockeryware, etc. on view and catalogues are ready. Auctioneers MISTRY & Co.

Messrs. GANDHI & Co.
Telephone No. 24927.

SALE THIS DAY AT 2-30 P.M. (S.T.)
AUCTION SALE OF MILL GIN STORES.

Messrs. Gandhi & Co., Auctioneers will under instructions from Messrs. Rustomji & Ginwala Attorneys for Sha Chimnaji Talokchand & Co., the Mortgagees and on account and at the risk of Mr. Hormusji Manekji Ghowna the Mortgagor sell by Public Auction on Thursday the 31st March 1932 at 2-30 P.M. (S.T.) at the Godown at Great Western Buildings, Bake House Lane, Fort:—

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Argun ,,	25th ,,	8th April
Hague ,,	8th April	19th ,,
Havre ,,	22rd ,,	8th May
Porteo ,,	9th May	14th ,,

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Bombay Yarn Market

ALL PRICES DECLINE QUARTER OF AN ANNA

Buyers Adopting Waiting Attitude

BOMBAY, Mar. 30.

In sympathy with further sharp decline in Cotton, prices in all kinds of yearn have declined further to the extent of quarter of an anna per lb. during the week-under review. Owing to weak market as well as due to constant holidays turnover has been considerably restricted. Dollar, Sterling Cross Rate has also shown a rapid improvement during the last 2/3 days and this has naturally produced a loss of confidence amongst the dealers, most of whom feel inclined to clear off their holdings at the best market rates, but it is almost difficult, if not impossible, in the present circumstances to meet with buyers who can offer in big quantities any yarns at fairly reasonable prices. The quotations in the market therefore are more or less nominal and so long as the things remain unsettled as at present, it does not seem possible that the turnover will show any improvement. Report from almost all important centres go to show that the markets are almost nervous everywhere and buyers have been naturally adopting a waiting attitude. Some of the upcountry Mills have lowered their rates in sympathy with Cotton but any business in bulk has not been possible. The future tendency on the whole is rather weak and so long as the offtake continues poor it is very likely that the prices have to undergo a further decline to some extent.

ENGLISH YARNS.

This class of yarns has been practically neglected and spot prices have therefore been going down day after day. Forward business is altogether neglected and buyers do not seem inclined to make any fresh purchases at the present level of prices.

JAPANESE YARNS.

There has been a further decline in prices of Japanese as well as Shanghai yarns in sympathy with Cotton and stocks have been steadily accumulating in all important centres. Even forward quotations by Import Houses have been further lowered and in view of the very low Exchange rates the replacing costs are undoubtedly cheaper in many of the qualities which are very popular in almost all consuming districts in India. Demand has fallen off as usual in declining markets and most of the dealers stand to lose very heavily.

ARTIFICIAL SILK YARNS.

There has been practically no demand in this class of yarns except for cheap grade yarns from certain quarters and the indication of prices offered is on the basis of about two to three annas lower than the present ruling prices of the Syndicate. Even sales in Japanese yarns which has been comparatively much cheaper, have lately fallen off probably due to large stocks in consuming districts, heavy arrivals and the sharp and rapid improvement in the Dollar Sterling Cross Rate as a result of which the dealers expect a further decline in prices. Enquiries from all districts have considerably fallen off and stocks seem to have accumulated almost everywhere. The future tendency is rather uncertain but if there will be a still further improvement in the Cross Rate which is not improbable, a further decline in prices may be anticipated.

INDIAN YARNS.

Some of the prominent local merchants who have been holding large stocks of Indian yarns in anticipation of good demand and higher prices have now been getting tired and are trying their utmost to clear their holdings at the best market rates, but buyers are almost difficult to find. There has been practically no inclination to buy at the moment and everybody is inclined to wait and watch further developments. Contant Hartals prevent free delivery and free sales and in the midst of these circumstances, the upcountry people remain satisfied by making their purchases from the Mills round about them who are always ready and willing to meet them at a reasonable level of prices. Reports from Calcutta and Madras are far from satisfactory whereas Rangoon has been offering prices which are almost unworkable. Demand from the Punjab remains as slack as before due to Kashmir and Frontier troubles, whereas Egypt, Persian Gulf and other Export outlets have been rather indifferent during last few weeks. Some of our Mills feel inclined to meet the buyers at a reasonable level of prices, but most of the offers put before them are much too low to admit of any business in bulk. In the circumstances no business of importance has been done and there seems to be no chance of any fresh sales by the Mills for some time to come so long as the market becomes more settled. The future tendency is rather uncertain at the moment.

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Tottori Maru	5973	3 April	6 April.
Fushimi Maru	11000	.....	5 April
xKaga ,,	5860	29 Mar.	13 Apr.
Hakozaki Maru	10500	.....	@18 Apr.
xTango Maru	6893	15 Apr.	29 Apr.
Terukuni Maru	12000	.....	30 Apr.
*Tokiwa Maru	5332	1 May	15 May
Hakusan Maru	10500	.....	16 May

*Do not carry passengers.
x Calls at Colombo.
(a) From Colombo.

FOR MARSEILLES AND LONDON.

Steamers	Tons	Leave Colombo	Arrive Marseilles
Kashima Maru	10000	14 Apr.	1 May
Yasukuni Maru	12000	26 April	12 May

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LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, March 29.

Chartered Bank of I. A. & C.	12
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank (London Reg.)	104-1/2
P. & O. Banking Corporation	3
Funding Loan 4 per cent	98-1/4
Conversion Loan 3½ p.c.	84-3/8
Rupee Paper 3½ p.c.	44-1/2
Indian Stock 3 per cent. Sterling Loan	58-1/4
Indian Stock 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	C8
Indian Stock 4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	92-1/4
Consols 2½ per cent.	60-5/8
War Loan 5 per cent.	102-3/8
Victory Bonds 4 per cent	97-3/4

OFFICIAL BAROMETER READING DATED 30-3-32.

At 8-7 a.m. local time (8-46 a.m. Indian Standard Time) and temperature 82.0 deg. F., a mercury barometer without index error at mean sea level would actually read 30.04 inches and a compensated aneroid 29.33 inches.

For correction of ships' instruments please subtract from the above official barometer reading 0.001" for every foot of elevation of the instrument above mean sea level.

POLICE OFFICER COMMITS SUICIDE

CALCUTTA, Mar. 30.

Mr. J. R. Phillips, Police Superintendent, Eastern Bengal Railway, at Saidpur, shot himself dead in his bungalow on the evening of March 28 after leaving his wife and sister-in-law at the club. The deceased had been greatly depressed owing to persistent illness. He had been granted leave and was due to proceed to England in about three weeks.

Mr. Phillips hailed from Exeter.
—A. P.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 15 December, 2016

Movies & Magic

(By SHEIK IFTEKHAR RASOOL)

Since my arrival in India, scores of letters have poured through some asking me as to how the talkies are made, others wanting to know as to how the fakes are done and photographed so cleverly.

I shall be told that "I am giving the game away," but since a stage has been reached when it is practically impossible to distinguish the difference between the real thing and the imitation, there can be no harm in giving the public a glimpse of some of the marvels of ingenuity behind the screen.

If you have seen Metropolis—a silent Ufa spectacle, you would not imagine that those street scenes with their sky crapers and motor traffic and many of the giant machines and "futuristic" interior for example were unreal. Yet they are. They are achieved by means of tiny models, animated and otherwise, and detailed photographs and sketches. "Faust" is another example of movie magic, in which there are no exteriors despite all appearances to the contrary.

All that wonderful trans-European journey of Faust and Mephistopheles in which they cross the Alps, skirt precipices, skim rivers, wate rfalls, and cities at the bed room window level was performed indoors.

The basis of these elaborate deception is a complicated system with a mechanical nucleus called the Schufftan process, a German invention, like most of the film producing devices.

Suppose that your film story, calls for a scene in some expensive setting, such as the Taj at Agra or some other historical building. You can not hire the building. It would cost a heap of money to reproduce it with exactitude in the studio.

What you do, therefore, is to secure a photograph of the hall itself, and enlarge the photograph to a size of about eighteen inches or two feet square.

THE INTERIOR.

Alternatively you may make an exact drawing of the hall. The bolder line of the architectural details are strengthened while the inessential ones are toned down. Meanwhile a studio floor is reconstructed with a lower portion of the Taj or whichever building it is, up to the height of 6 ft. or so, the cost of which is trifling compared with the cost of reconstructing the whole interior or any considerable portion of it.

In the artificial enclosure you stage the human action. The photograph of the hall is then placed at the side of the camera. It is reflected through a combination of mirrors until the last reflection enables it to be superimposed on an over the view of the studio set previously focussed in the camera. All these things can call for extreme manipulative skill and the most delicate mechanical adjustments.

These devices seldom deceive the keen eye of the practiced observer, but the Schufftan process, with its infinite adaptability, deceives even the most expert, and is, in fact, better than the real things, because of its range of lightening flexibility.

If you happen to go to a big studio in Europe, you would think as though you were undergoing the strangest, most pleasant night mare. For one minute you would be driving down a deserted street in China with highly coloured stalls each side of the road, then on turning a corner you would fin yourself in a French stricken village. Driven along and unexpectedly you would come upon medival England, huge castles, fortresses, towers, circular stair cases and banners. A few hundred yards further you would find India, Morocco and Egypt. All these countries are cardboards and canvass made. They are hollow, the windows lead out to nothingness, but the details and realism is staggering and the pains and trouble and expenses entailed to create this brilliant illusion is prodigious. There are huge bags lying about filled with "Carter's" imitation snow. Further along you would find scene-painters busily faking a better battleship. It is strange how these fakes are done and yet not detected.

"Why I Defy The Film Conventions"

The Woman Director Revolts

(BY MISS LEONTINE SAGAN).

Miss Sagan is the director of "Girls in Uniform," the unconventional German film which created so profound an impression when it was screened before the Film Society that she was immediately approached to make a picture in England.

She is now working with Alexander Korda on the preliminary stages of a film to be produced shortly in London.

Although a German by birth, Miss Sagan lived for some time in South Africa where she learned to speak, and write, English.

In this outspoken article she tells "Film Weekly" readers exactly why she dislikes the accepted film "rules," and how she intends to break them.

The world looks wonderingly at a woman who directs a film, and people are inclined to ask: "Whatever made her do it?"

My friends have repeatedly asked me that question since I directed "Girls in Uniform," for, not only am I a woman director, but I am a woman director without previous film experience.

The reason is that for years I have held a number of strong views about films. I have made a film in order to put these ideas into practice.

Since the Editor of "Film Weekly" has asked me to write about the cinema I don't think I can do better than tell you what these views are.

THE BOX-OFFICE ANGLE.

In the first place I have always disliked the atttitude of those film magnates who can only look on films from a "box-office" angle.

These people regard films in the light of an after-dinner amusement. Like Mahjong, for instance, whose aim is merely to distract.

Viewed in this light the cinema, like Mahjong, has been a success. But a gain, like Mahjong, its amusement properties will not last for ever. For anything which sets out to be merely a distraction is a thing without roots, and novelty is half its entertainment.

Rightly or wrongly, I believe that this novelty in the case of the cinema has already begun to pall. The public are growing out of the habit of going to the films as a mere distraction.

In "Girls in Uniform" I have attempted to make a film which is something more than a mere distraction. I believe the screen should be used primarily as an artistic medium instead of as a commercial medium. For as an artistic medium it can express better than any other the love and strife and sorrow of humanity.

The second of my strong views about films is that a good film can only be made with entire sincerity.

"The Cruiser Potemkin," "The Birth of a Nation," "The Crowd," "Greed," "The Last Laugh," "Mother"—these are six films which I have felt to be good, and the pre-eminent characteric of each of them is sincerity.

THE USUAL PATTERN.

How drastically they compare with the average commercial product, which is machine-made, turned out according to pattern (the pattern being last month's successful film). Quite obviously this type of film is made without the least pretension to sincerity. The result of this type of film is that it has as little connection with the world around us as copy-book maxims have with life.

I determined that any film I made should be essentially a sincere piece of work. I refused to produce a conventional story that was put before me. I chose instead, against the advice of my friends, "Girls in Uniform." For when I read this story I was myself moved by it. Consequently, when I came to make the film, whatever its merits or demerits, I did make it sincerely.

Thirdly, I have always held the view that it is impossible to make films by "rule."

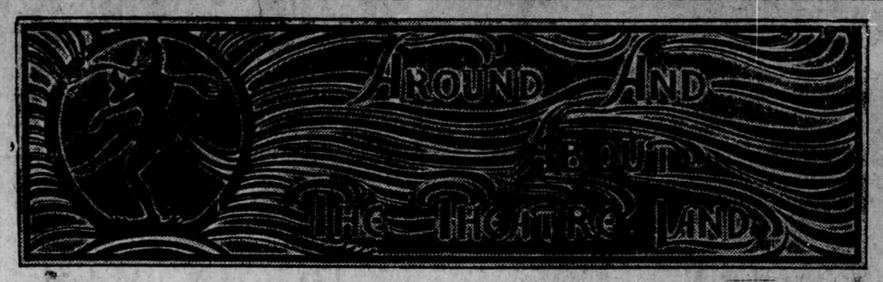
Many commercial companies try to do this. But a film is an individual and artistic creation, and any kind of "rule" leads producers *hopelessly astray.*

TYPICAL ABSURDITY.

Typical of the absurdity of these "rules" are the methods by which all stage successes are tabulated as box-office subjects. The result of this fallacy is that every year thousands of good plays are turned into bad films.

I cannot believe that stage plays are good material for films. If a play is a good stage play it is most unlikely to be good film material, for if a dramatist writes a story to suit one medium it would be

(Continued on page 9)



National reconstruction in life and thought, art and culture, cannot and should not remain casual. It cannot and should not depend on chance or charity. It must preserve the standards of its distinction and advance with the advancing times. The immense, almost infinite, possibilities of the Theatre as a dynamic power for national regeneration, are yet practically and systematically unexplored. The Theatre cannot any longer remain isolated from life and thought, art and culture, national and international. The screen and the stage, music and dancing, literature, painting, settings, scenic construction and costume-design and the various activities and thoughts of the Theatreland which mould and influence national education and endeavour—all demand now constant and systematic attention. These columns are meant to ensure that attention.

The Passing Week

By Our Art And Dramatic Critic

THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE "EDUCATED" FOR A CULTURAL THEATRE, NOT "COMMERCIAL"

The dissatisfaction with the existing deplorable state of affairs in the theatreland in India is no longer a secret. In fact, the cry for theatre reform has been already several decades old and soon threatens to be stale. For, the advent of the "educated", despite its widespread publicity and appreciation has not succeeded in accomplishing any form of enduring advancement in the theatreland.

* * *

The "educated" men and women who have made themselves conspicuous by their endeavours on the stage and the screen have, it would seem, accepted the privileges and prominence of their position without a clear and full recognition of the responsibilities these involve. They have been hitherto, accustomed to take popular applause for granted.

* * *

That is where the "educated" audience has also failed. It has permitted the "educated" player, man or woman, to cultivate the species of self-complacent attitude that has so obviously pushed the theatre in India to the stagnant level. The "educated" audience has remained as indiscriminate in its appreciation, as the "educated" players have remained indiscriminate and inefficient in their new-found fervour.

* * *

Mr. Sheikh Iftikhar Rasool's article "Movies And Magic" published along with this is, apparently, not of the usual variety of vague platitude. The article is, positively, informative.

* * *

Something more enterprising than mere approval or disapproval of the current production of films or plays is now essential for theatre reconstruction in India. The article on the new theatre in Japan and on the very instructive article which describes the manner in which Miss Leonine Lagan "defied the film conventions", also published on this page, may be taken as indicative of what is expected from young and truly enlightened and advanced intellectuals in India.

* * *

It is, surely, not enough to rest satisfied with the privileges and publicity which the "educated" player at present enjoys unchecked.

* * *

Miss Lagan has "strong views" and she makes the films "in order to put these ideas into practice" She does not look on films from the "box-office" angle. It is not an after-dinner amusement for her. It is not, she says, pointedly, Maha-Jong. Viewed as Maha-Jong the cinema has been she admits, a success. But, like Maha-Jong, it will not last.

* * *

Novelty, mere novelty, has failed in the cinema, even the novelty of the "educated" men and the "enlightened" or "society" women. The screen must be, she believes, "used primarily as an artistic medium instead of as a commercial medium." The screen can express, she rightly maintains, "the love and strife and sorrow of humanity."

* * * * *

Miss Lagan's second "strong view" has been that "a good film can only be made with entire sincerity."

* * * * *

I recommend the article by Miss Lagan to the "educated" young men and women, players in India. The necessities of the times require more than their mere appearance on the stage or the screen. It they are in earnest about national reconstruction in theatre, they must proceed with the "revolt" initiated by, say, Miss Lagan.

* * * * *

Will they begin the revolt with effective protest and non-cooperation with the silly mythological films which exploit the credulity and superstition of the ignorant. Will they educate themselves and the public as well in art?

Cine-Variety & The Small Stage

THE ART OF SIMPLICITY

By F. G. H. Macrae

Whilst stage production sometimes demands the spectacular, it is also an axiom that simplicity can be used to present suitable acts by means of a little ingenuity.

Perhaps the simplest form of cinema stage is, says Mr. F. G. H. Macrae in the "Era," where the screen is set back, say, ten feet from the foot-lights, with or without screen or tableau curtains. One lighting batten is provided, with, possibly, a spot-light from the front of the house.

The necessity for creating atmosphere and inducing a receptive mood in the audience is an asset to many acts, *especially vocal ones.*

The singer who walks on to a fully illuminated stage, starts at a *psychological disadvantage.*

Where screen *tabs are provided* a few simple properties and lighting will often create an atmosphere by suggestion.

Cut-outs of trees temples, and skyscrapers, silhouetted against the background, may be found effective if the words of the song indicate a particular place.

Two columns, each with a flood lamp throwing down from the top, form a very effective setting, with the floodlights and batten checked, and a spotlight on the singer.

Many dance acts can work quite well in a ten-foot stage depth, and the spot should be concentrated on the feet.

Juggling acts should be illuminated by float and batten lighting, as front spots tend to blind them.

In order to stage acts correctly it is necessary to know the details a week before, and to arrange a scheme. If left until the Monday rehearsal there is insufficient time, and as the artists themselves are unacquainted with the type of equipment installed they are precluded from offering suggestions.

MOBILE EQUIPMENT.

A few spot and flood lanterns on *the stage itself are a useful adjunct,* since they may be placed in various positions for the projection of directional light.

They simulate the sunshine through a window the light of a *fire, moonlight* and similar phenomena, and care should be taken that the colours used are as near to the natural effect as possible.

Reflected firelight is not red, but deep orange. Moonlight is neither blue nor blue-green, but a lunar white, best obtained by a gelatine known as *light steel* blue. The colour for sunlight is a very light amber just sufficient to suggest warmth.

A method for suggesting a fireplace is to have a mixture of red and amber in the centre of the footlights, the rest of the circuits being dead.

In front of this set a fender with dogs and firerions, thus converting the footlights into a fireplace, and reflecting the light on to the artist who is standing before them.

Another effective setting may be arranged by the firelight coming from off-stage prompt, whilst from the other side is projected a moonlight colour, presumably from a window.

The lighting for the fire should come from the stage level, and that from the window from steps or a perch.

Colours on check from footlights and batten provide general illumination, and the brightest light is on the feet.

THE GAUZE CURTAIN.

A gauze curtain set immediately behind the footlights and in front of the batten lends itself to various treatment.

On this may be projected a suitable lantern slide from the operating box, and the artists behind faded in by bringing up the batten lighting slowly.

A large picture frame is another useful property whereby an artist in costume may be introduced as a picture, and here the illumination must not be too strong.

The intensity should be just sufficient to create the illusion of a picture until the act commences, when further lighting may be added.

Such properties as a garden seat, pedestals, a small flight of steps, two or three columns, a tree trunk, some triangles and the like, painted white and coloured by lighting, may be set in various ways, much as a box of bricks, and provide variety in settings where stage room is limited.

In any case, do not crowd the stage; one or two effectively arranged is sufficient to suggest the atmosphere.

Where no screen curtains exist, cut-outs about two feet in front of the screen, with a ground row illuminating the screen background may be effectively arranged, provided care is taken with the lighting. Colour is almost a necessity in such a case, the artist being spotted from the front.

Another method is to project on to the screen a pattern or scene by means of a lantern and slide from the side of the stage. As the angle of projection will produce distortion, the slide would have to be specially made so that distortion is corrected.

A dozen such slides can easily be obtained if the exact dimensions and angles are given, and would form a useful basis for projecting scenery by light.

A table with a glass top illuminated from underneath, an office table with reading lamp concentrated on the face, a watchman's brazier, a camp fire, and a street lamp, are other suggestions for introducing an act by directional light.

Worst

Players who become arty, players who become high-hat, players who acquire an accent more English than the English—all these are hard to be borne. But of all the ills the screen is heir to, perhaps the worst is the cute girl being cute in a cute role—"HOLLYWOOD."

Miracle

Hollywood having regarded Sinclair Lewis as one of those "uppity" authors who scorn the films, learned with consternation that he had gone into ecstasies over the picturization of his novel, "Arrowsmith." In fact, he had been so moved that he had wept.

Which struck Hollywood as being in delightful contrast to the wailing of Theodore Dreiser over the film version of his "An American Tragedy."

But then, Lewis and Dreiser don't get along anyway.—"HOLLYWOOD."

Free Advice

One of the greatest mistakes that studios make is keeping so many employes in a state of turmoil and uncertainty. This has always been true of the film business, but under recent condition it had been worse than ever.

The film industry is, at best, a jumpy affair, and for that reason those at the head of things should stabilize matters as much as possible.

However, it seems to be an axiom of studio heads that employes do their best work when afraid of losing their jobs. The reverse is generally true. Does anybody want to go for an airplane ride with a frightened pilot,—"HOLLYWOOD".

Modern Japan Seen In Her Theatre

Old Generation Bows To Archaism

The New Prefers Dramas That Are Concerned With Life In The Present

Mo-ga and Mo-bo—the names are coined from "modern girl" and "modern boy"—are Japan's younger generation. Or, at least, they are its more conspicuous members. That differences should arise between generations is inevitable, unless a race remains tucked away in some remote and inaccessible pocket of the earth where social patterns, slowly molded, are never chipped and broken by rude contacts with the outside world. Once Japan enjoyed a semi-isolation into which the cultures of Asia filtered slowly. But less than a century ago that isolation ended.

Since then, alien influences sweeping and surging from every quarter—the influences of American industrialism, of Prussian militarism, of French impressionism—have, says Caroline Singer in the "New York Times," raked the island nation, cruelly whirling succeeding generations apart. And to-day on every hand are countless intimations of Mo-ga's and Mo-bo's deflection, of their rejection of the past. And nowhere is the cleavage between them and their elders more evident than in the theatre.

RIGID ETIQUETTE.

A people upon whose every act there has for centuries been clamped a rigid etiquette, the Japanese seem always to have found much-needed opportunities for emotional expansion in affairs bordering on the theatrical and in their theatres. On the eve of the Manchurian crisis, already fretted by the economic depression and lashed by a censored jingo press into a stage of agonized nationalism, there was no diminution in the throng that daily visited the cinemas and humble showhouses lining Tokyo's Theatre Street, that little Broadway, of which there is a counterpart in every sizable settlement.

To this ardent love of theatricals can be attributed, I assume, the gusto with which old fetes, distinctly pagan in character and therefore out of joint with the hustling present, are preserved, and also the survival of the geisha.

Whether twirling her gilded fan, expertly as a juggler, and twittering inanities—she is not paid by the hour to be profound—whether serving as a decoration, enchanting to the eye but dumb, or hovering like a painted butterfly over fagged politicians and weary industrialists, filling their bowls with warm sake and their ears with spicy anecdotes, the geisha is at all times a hired performer putting on an act. And it is upon the basis of her performance, which, if good, conforms to long-established standards, that she is most often judged.

Docile and home-bound, Mo-ga's mother gave no geish any worry. But to-day this trained entertainer with her theatrically stilted manner and conventional posturing is menaced, on the one hand, by Mo-ga, daring and spontaneous, with a strengthening grip upon Mo-bo's attention and, on the other, by Mo-bo's increasingly intense preoccupation with sports. Aware of her insecurity, the geisha has learned to converse intelligently about baseball. (Baseball amounts to a national obsession and is, according to widespread rumour, fostered by the government in its determined effort to keep Mo-bo's young mind washed clean of "dangerous thoughts.")

CHARMING ANACHRONISM.

In her competition with that Mo-ga who has become a taxi-dancer at ten sen a dance, the geisha has mastered the fox-trot, wearing upon her feet narrow geta created for this purpose; she learned to play modern Japanese music, a sugary jazz, upon her samisen, equipped with an amplifier; and—this, above all else, is revolutionary—she is now said to play her traditional instrument with some consideration for pitch and tone! Yet, despite her new accomplishments, the fact remains that the geisha is a charming anachronism—but she continues to survive.

Rich and varied is native theatrical fare, including as it does the No dramas, the Doll Theatre and the Kabuki, the last term being used not only as the name of Tokyo's best theatre but to indicate the school of drama variously known as "the people's" or "the popular" theatre.

Some knowledge of No dramas has reached America. These plays produced continuously throughout four centuries, are—according to Count Hayashi, Japan's great scholar—Buddhist morality plays whose curious form is rooted in pagan dramas still to be witnessed at Shinto shrines.

Devised not for the conversion of the masses but the edification of leisured nobles given to toying with abstractions, they are filled with colloquies, poetic and obscure, between dolorous disembodied spirits and Buddhist believers or priests. In this age of time clocks and speedometers their tempo is excruciatingly slow. Grotesquely masked and bewigged, dressed in costumes of which the cut and colours have long been strange, the players move like somnabulists who, dreaming, dance, or waking for brief moments, pour their meaning into a few sentences then sleep again. From time to time the action is propelled forward by a chorus of commentators who also sustain the eerie quality of dialogue between the quick and dead with sudden cries, drum-beats and the faint whimpering of flutes.

THE DOLL THEATRE.

The Doll Theatre, flowing in its present form during the eighteenth century, is credited with a history of 1,000 years, during which its art was perfected by wandering puppeteers, performing in courtyards and doorways.

The dolls, whose mechanism is for the most part scarcely more complicated than that of surprisingly elegant sawdust or rag dolls with exquisitely modelled hands and faces, are supported from behind by manipulators who, together with assistants and property men, stand as in a trench upon a hidden platform only slightly lower than the "stage."

No attempt is ever made to provide the illusion that the dolls possess the power of speech. Their actions illustrate long dramatic ballads which include both dialogue and narrative. These are sung by successive soloists upon a special platform. Here also kneel the musicians, whose duty is not accompaniment but the creation of "atmosphere." For no snow scene is sufficiently chilly—particularly the famous one of an abused step-daughter swooning in a drift—without the aching shrillness of a flute obbligato.

It was from the Doll Theatre that the Kabuki with its living actors borrowed the stuff of its dramas, resolving the folklore and fairy tales, the legendary and authentic historical episodes of the ballads into plays, borrowing also the conventionalized pantomime and pantomimic dancing. From these the West, in turn, has often borrowed freely in the past.

Unlike Moscow and Berlin, New York, which greeted the Chinese actor Mei Lang-fang with an enthusiasm akin to hysteria, has made no overtures towards the Kabuki. But the tours of two great actor-dancers, I am quite certain, have had repercussions in America. For the dancing newly imported into the United States—styled "dynamic"—with its austere avoidance of the pretty, with its precise and bizarre pantomime with its unsentimental but vigorous posturing—peculiarly suited, however, to actors obliged to consider the pictorial values of every fold of their unwieldy costumes—is essentially Japanese. Japanese also is the slight dependence upon music and the frequent use of unrhythmic "sound effects" provided by high-pitched drums and metallic instruments.

CHINESE THEATRE.

The Kabuki in some ways resembles the Chinese theatre. Its actors have always in the past suffered from social disability, being considered complete outsiders. The training of its players, begun in infancy, includes singing, dancing, music, tumbling and fencing. Its feminine roles are played by men, still preferred by the conservatives, who declared the actresses of the Imperial Theatre to be altogether too individualistic and unable to subordinate their strong personalities as men must do in playing women's parts.

As in China, the typical programme, consisting of four or five plays ranging from the historical and tragic, the semi-religious and supernatural, to frivolous skits, is unconscionably long. Seven hours, including intermissions, can be spent attending one performance of the Kabuki. Here, however, marked resemblances end.

A circus spirit pervades the Chinese theatre. Playgoers crack and munch watermelon seeds, sip tea, mop their brows with steaming towels which are tossed from usher to usher, converse audibly or, pleased by some familiar song or speech, cry out their approval. The stars, pausing to rinse their tired throats with tea drained from the spouts of pots, promenade lackadaisical property men, freely upon the Brussels carpet of the stage. Supernumeraries gape inertly at the audience or loll between spells of work. The orchestra, producing its raw

(Continued on page 9)

Trouble Over Oath And Annuities

FULL TEXT OF ANGLO-IRISH TREATY

The following is the text of the Anglo-Irish Treaty signed in London:—

I.

Ireland shall have the same constitutional status in the community of nations known as the British Empire as the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand and the Union of South Africa, with a Parliament having powers to make laws for the peace, order and good government of Ireland and an Executive responsible to that Parliament, and shall be styled and known as the Irish Free State.

II.

Subject to the provisions hereinafter set out, the position of the Irish Free State in relation to the Imperial Parliament and Government and otherwise shall be that of the Dominion of Canada, and the law, practice and constitutional usage governing the relationship of the Crown or the representative of the Crown and of the Imperial Parliament to the Dominion of Canada shall govern their relationship to the Irish Free State.

III.

The representatives of the Crown in Ireland shall be appointed in like manner as the Governor-General of Canada, and in accordance with the practice observed in the making of such appointments.

IV.

The oath to be taken by members of the Parliament of the Irish Free State shall be in the following form:—

I....., do solemnly swear true faith and allegiance to the Constitution of the Irish Free State as by law established and that I will be faithful to H. M. King George V., his heirs and successors by law, in virtue of the common citizenship of Ireland with Great Britain and her adherence to and membership of the group of nations forming the British Commonwealth of Nations.

V.

The Irish Free State shall assume liability for the service of the Public Debt of the United Kingdom as existing at the date hereof and towards the payment of war pensions as existing at that date in such proportion as may be fair and equitable, having regard to any just claims on the part of Ireland by way of set-off or counter-claim, the amount of such sums being determined in default of agreement by the arbitration of one or more independent persons being citizens of the British Empire.

VI.

Until an arrangement has been made between the British and Irish Governments whereby the Irish Free State undertakes her own coastal defence, the defence by sea of Great Britain and Ireland shall be undertaken by His Majesty's Imperial forces, but this shall not prevent the construction or maintenance by the Government of the Irish Free State of such vessels as are necessary for the protection of the revenue or the fisheries.

The foregoing provisions of this article shall be reviewed at a conference of representatives of the British and Irish Governments to be held at the expiration of five years from the date hereof with a view to the undertaking by Ireland of a share in her own coastal defence.

VII.

The Government of the Irish Free State shall afford to His Majesty's Imperial forces:—

(a) In time of peace such harbour and other facilities as are indicated in the annex hereto, or such other facilities as may from time tot time be agreed between the British Government and the Government of the Irish Free State; and

(b) In time of war or of strained relations with a Foreign Power such harbour and other facilities as the British Government may require for the purposes of such defence as aforesaid.

VIII.

With a view to securing the observance of the principle of international limitation of armaments, if the Government of the Irish Free State establishes and maintains a military defence force, the establishment thereof shall not exceed in size such proportion of the military establishments maintained in Great Britain as that which the population of Ireland bears to the population of Great Britain.

IX.

The ports of Great Britain and the Irish Free State shall be freely open to the ships of the other country on payment of the customary port and their dues.

X.

The Government of the Irish Free State agrees to pay fair compensation in terms not less favourable than those accorded by the Act of 1920 to judges, officials, members of police forces, and other public servants who are discharged by it or who retire in consequence of the change of Government effected in pursuance hereof.

Provided that this agreement shall not apply to members of Auxiliary Police Force or to persons recruited in Great Britain for the Royal Irish Constabulary during the two years next preceding the date hereof. The British Government will assume responsibility for such compensation or pensions as may be payable to any of these accepted persons.

XI.

Until the expiration of one month from the passing of the Act of Parliament for the ratification of this instrument, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall not be exercisable as respects Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act 1920 shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, remain of full force and effect, and no election shall be held for the return of members to serve in the Parliament of the Irish Free State for constituencies in Northern Ireland, unless a resolution is passed by both Houses of Parliament of Northern Ireland in favour of the holding of such elections before the end of the said month.

XII.

If, before the expiration of the said month, an address is presented to His Majesty by both Houses of the Parliament of Northern Ireland to that effect, the powers of the Parliament and the Government of the Irish Free State shall no longer extend to Northern Ireland, and the provisions of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920 (including those relating to the Council of Ireland) shall, so far as they relate to Northern Ireland, continue to be of full force and effect, and this instrument shall have effect subject to the necessary modifications.

Provided that if such an address is so presented a Commission consisting of three persons—

One to be appointed by the Government of the Irish Free State, One to be appointed by the Government of Northern Ireland, and

One, who shall be Chairman, to be appointed by the British Government; shall determine, in accordance with the wishes of the inhabitants, so far as may be compatible with economic and geographic conditions, the boundaries between Northern Ireland and the rest of Ireland, and for the purposes of the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, and of this instrument, the boundary of Northern Ireland shall be such as may be determined by such Commission.

XIII.

For the purpose of the last foregoing article, the powers of the Parliament of Southern Ireland under the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, to elect members of the Council of Ireland, shall, after the Parliament of the Irish Free State is constituted, be exercised by that Parliament.

XIV.

After the expiration of the said month, if no such address as in mentioned in Article 12 hereof is presented, the Parliament and Government of Northern Ireland shall continue to exercise as respects Northern Ireland the powers conferred on them by the Government of Ireland Act, 1920, but the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State shall in Northern Ireland have in relation to matters in respect of which the Parliament of Northern Ireland has not power to make laws under that Act (including matters which under the said Act are within the jurisdiction of the Council of Ireland) the same powers as in the rest of Ireland, subject to such other provisions as may be agreed in manner hereinafter appearing.

XV.

At any time after the date hereof the Government of Northern Ireland and the Provisional Government of Southern Ireland hereinafter constituted may meet for the purpose of discussing the provisions subject to which the last foregoing article is to operate in the event of no such address as is therein mentioned being presented, and those provisions may include:—

(a) Safeguards with regard to patronage in Northern Ireland,

(b) Safeguards with regard to the collection of revenue in Northern Ireland,

(c) Safeguards with regard to import and export duties affecting the trade or industry of Northern Ireland,

(d) Safeguards for minorities in Northern Ireland,

(e) The settlement of the financial relations between Northern Ireland and the Irish Free State,

(f) The establishment and powers of a local militia in Northern Ireland and the relation of the Defence Forces of the Irish Free State and of Northern Ireland respectively;

And if at any such meeting provisions are agreed to the same shall have effect as if they were included amongst the provisions, subject to which the powers of the Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State are to be exerciseable in Northern Ireland under Article 14 hereof.

XVI.

Neither the Parliament of the Irish Free State nor the Parliament of Northern Ireland shall make any law so as either directly or indirectly to—

Endow any religion or prohibit or restrict the free exercise thereof, or

Give any preference or impose any disability on account of religious belief or religious status, or

Affect prejudicially the right of any child to attend a school receiving public money without attending the religious instruction at the school, or

Make any discrimination as respects State aid between schools under the manabement of different religious denominations, or

Divert from any religious denomination or any educational institution any of its property except for public utility purposes and on payment of compensation.

XVII

By way of provisional arrangement or the administration of Southern Ireland during the interval which must elapse between the date hereof and the constitution of a Parliament and Government of the Irish Free State in accordance therewith, steps shall be taken forthwith for summoning a meeting of members of Parliament elected for constituencies in Northern Ireland Act, 1920, and for constituting a Provisional Government the powers and machinery requisite for the discharge of its duties, provided that every member of such Provisional Government shall have signified in writing his or her acceptance of this instrument.

But this arrangement shall not continue in force beyond the expiration of 12 months from the date hereof.

XVIII.

This instrument shall be submitted forthwith by H. M. Government for the approval of Parliament, and by the Irish signatories to a meeting summoned for the purpose of the members elected to sit in the House of Commons of Southern Ireland, and if approved, shall be ratified by the necessary legislation.

Signed:—

On behalf of the British Delegation—

D. Lloyd George.
Austin Chamberlain.
Birkenhead.
Winston S. Churchill.
L. Worthington-Evans.
Hamar Greenwood.
Gordon Hewart.

On behalf of the Irish Delegation—

Art O Griobhtha.
Michael O Coileain.
Riobard Baitun.
E. S. O. Dugan.
Seorsa Grabhain Ui Dhubhthaigh.

December 6, 1921.

CAMBRIDGE LOCAL EXAMINATION

Large Percentage Of Failures

A Ceylon paper says:—The Cambridge Local Examination results for 1931 have been published. As in 1931 a disquieting feature is the large number of failurers. Out of 1,022 senior boys who actually sat for the examination 644 failed, while of the 241 girls 123 failed. In both cases the failures amount to slightly over 50 per cent.

The Junior boys and girls have fared very little better. Out of 1,346 boys who sat for the examination 668 failed. Of 272 girls who sat for the examination there were 87 failures which is an improvement on last year's results.

A feature of this year's results is the large number of students who absented themselves from the examination. The absentees among senior boys amounted to 203, and junior boys 289, while 12 and 10 respectively entered for only a part of the examination, 27 senior girls and 28 junior girls were absent from the examination.

In the senior 57 boys and eight girls obtained honours, while 321 boys and 110 girls satisfied the examiners.

In the junior 81 boys and 3 girls obtained honours while 397 and 177 satisfied the examiners.

INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION

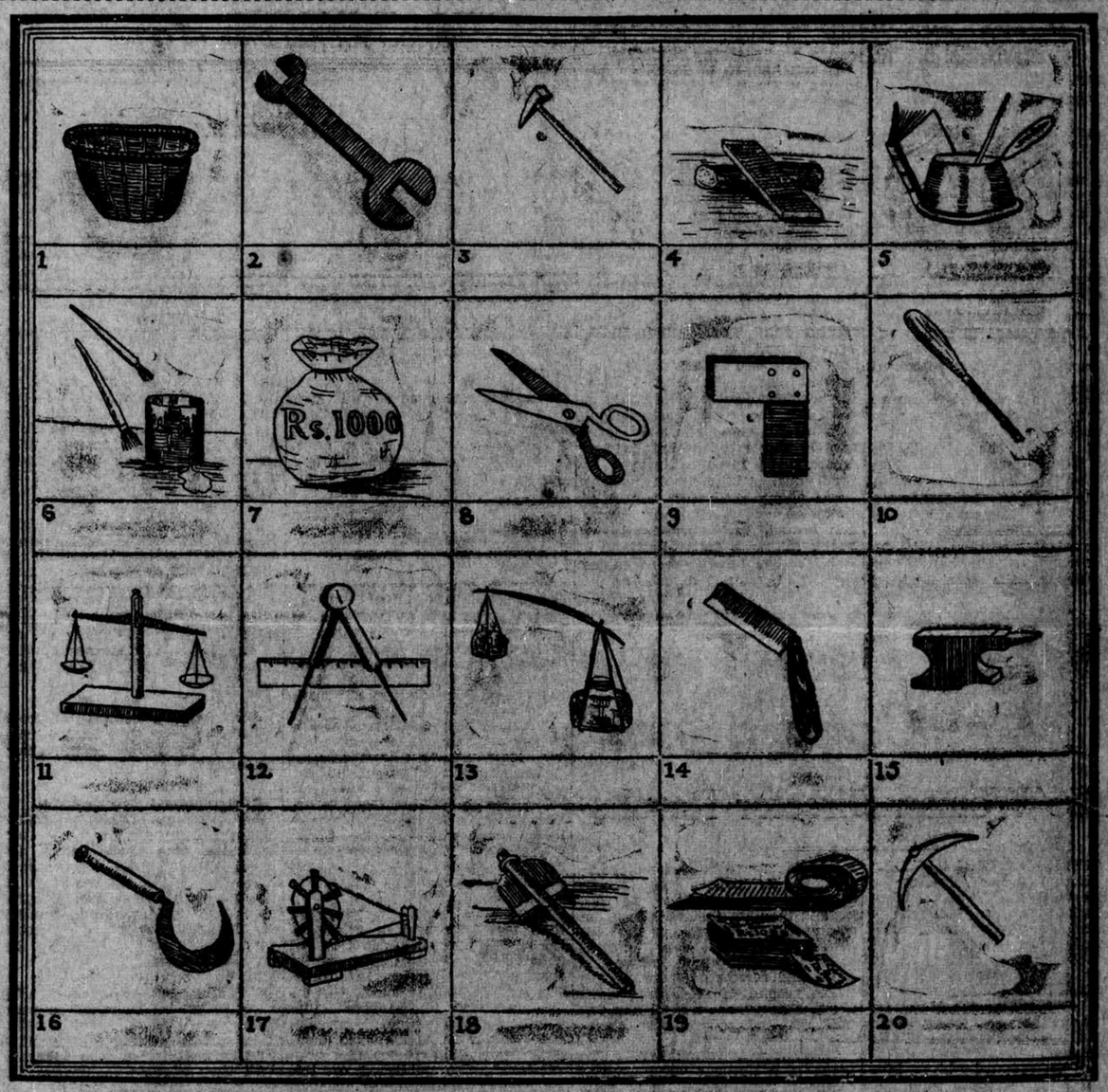
FIRST PRIZE Rs. 1,000
AWAITS AN ALL-CORRECT SOLUTION

SECOND PRIZE Rs. 500 THIRD PRIZE Rs. 200

AND

TWENTY CONSOLATION PRIZES

Here is a simpler Competition than our last. We give twenty pictures, each representing a symbol of trade. All you have to do is to pick out the correct trade for its corresponding symbol. To ensure public appeal we give, as a leading clue, the names of the twenty traders. Hurry up and send in your entries. Rs. 1,000 awaits the sender of an all-correct solution.



COUPON

Name: . . . . . .

Address: . . . . . .

. . . . . .

RULES

1. We give twenty trades that are represented by the above symbols:—
LAWYER, GOLDSMITH, COOLIE, CARPENTER, PEASANT, BARBER, PAINTER, MECHANIC, TAILOR, LABOURER, BLACKSMITH, SPINNER, BANKER, SILVERSMITH, ARCHITECT, MASON, MONEY-LENDER, GARDENER, MILKMAN, DHOBI.

2. Each picture represents one of the twenty words given in the clues. What you have to do is to select the correct word for each picture and write it in clearly in the space provided.

3. Only the words in the clues must be used.

4. After you have filled in the words, fill in the Entry Coupon and submit the same, together with your solution and an ENTRANCE FEE OF EIGHT ANNAS IN ONE ANNA STAMPS, to:—

"COMPETITION MANAGER."
INDIAN TRADE SYMBOLS COMPETITION
P. O. Box No. 706.
BOMBAY

5. Address your entries to "The Indian Trade Symbols Competition in an envelope and enclose 8 annas in coin, instead of sending stamps, if you like and drop it one of the locked boxes provided for the purpose at the offices of "The Bombay Chronicle" and "The Bombay Samachar". No receipt will be given, and no responsibility taken for non-receipt.

6. Alterations, corrections or nutilations of entries will disqualify the entrants submitting such.

7. No correspondence will be entered into and all competitors enter this competition on the distinct understanding that the Competition Manager's decision is final legal and binding in all matters pertaining to this Competition.

8. All entries must be received not later than the last post 2nd APRIL 1932.

9. In case of ties the Competition Manager reserves the right to divide the prizes at his discretion, and his decision will be final.

10. Any number of entries may be submitted by each competitor provided a separate Coupon, Solution and Entrance Fee is enclosed for each entry.

11. No competitor can win more than one prize.

12. No responsibility is accepted for non-receipt of entries.

13. This is a joint competition appearing simultaneously in the "Bombay Chronicle", "The Bombay Samachar."

MISSING PAGE

31 MARCH 1932

5 TO 10

GANG OF CROOKS OPERATING IN BOMBAY

Rich Merchant Chloroformed In Bank

RS. 10,000 REMOVED FROM THE COUNTER

BOMBAY Wednesday.

Daring thefts, robberies and burglaries are reported from various parts of the city and the methods adopted by the criminals suggest that there is a well-organised gang operating. Members of this criminal fraternity loaf about the streets like honest men but keep a close watch on monied persons.

They bring off coups in a dramatic manner, and work out their plans with scientific thoroughness. Their plans seldom fail.

NEFARIOUS WORK OF CROOKS

The gang it is believed work out their nefarious schemes in secret, in close alliance with crooks in other parts of India. It is not unlikely that they have a large number of agents, who make a point of being near the banks with a view to observing persons depositing and taking out large sums of money. Persons withdrawing monies from the banks are followed without their knowledge, and information is given to their comrades, who then decide the plan of action.

DAYLIGHT OUTRAGE

A well-known merchant of Bombay was robbed yesterday at noon of a sum of Rs. 10,000/-. The circumstances surrounding the robbery indicate beyond doubt that the whole thing was cleverly planned and worked out with consummate skill.

It appears that Mr. Chunilal Nandram, of Sitaram Panachand and Co., cotton brokers, went yesterday at about 11 a.m. to the branch of the Bank of India at Shaikh Memon Street to deposit a sum of Rs. 35,000/-. He walked up to the bank premises and took out notes of the value of Rs. 10,000/- and was about to deposit the same on the counter when he felt a jerk from behind.

NOTES REMOVED

A man, said to be in disguise stood near him and put a handkerchief on his nose.

Mr. Chunilal fainted and was about to drop down, when the visitor boldly walked up to the counter and took away the sum of Rs. 10,000/-.

The fainting man was the centre of attraction and in the confusion that followed the man disappeared from the scene unnoticed by anyone with a heavy wad of notes, amounting to Rs. 10,000.

A hue and cry was then raised but there was no trace of the crook. He disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared on the scene.

The police were immediately communicated with and on reaching the spot they made inquiries. The handkerchief applied to Mr. Chunilal attracted their attention, and on examination it was found out that it had been soaked in chloroform, which accounts for the immediate fainting of Mr. Chunilal.

Police are making enquiries and have arrested a Mahomedan but the stolen property has not been recovered.

FORT CRIME

It may be mentioned that a few days back a daring robbery took place in the Fort area, when an electrical engineer was bodily lifted by a gang of five persons, and removed to an adjoining building, where he was relieved of contents of his pocket.

The engineer in question was going in his car, which suddenly stopped in the middle of the road at Rampart street. He got out of the car to examine the engine, when five persons mysteriously appeared on the scene, and bodily lifted him, removed him and relieved him of all that he had on him.

SOLICITOR'S SAFE

Another case of robbery of an ingenious character is engaging the attention of the Bombay C. I. D. This took place in the last few days when a Bombay solicitor's firm was bureled, but burglars failed in their object. They wanted to take away money from the safe, but could not succeed, even though they applied themselves dexterously to the task by means of a saw and acid.

These robberies, following one after another in quick succession inevitably suggest that a gang of crooks is busy working in the city.

"MAURICE CHEVALIER"

Did He Cheat You?

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The Bombay C. I. D. are investigating cases in which several persons are alleged to have been cheated by a man, who was recently arrested in Madras and who was passing under the name of Maurice Chevalier.

The police seek the co-operation of the Bombay victims of the accused to investigate into the matter.

AN INDIAN PUBLIC WORKER IN BURMA

Tribute To Late Mr. Vora Madanjit

(By "G. K. N.")

The death of Vora Madanjit, better known as V. Madanjit, in Insein, a suburb about ten miles from Rangoon, removes a figure familiar to political thinkers, both in Burma and India. He came of a high Nagar family of Junagadh and, so far as I know, from his early age was born with a "wander-lust." As a collaborator with Mahatma Gandhi in South Africa, his career is better known to many of his Gujarati friends. I knew him in Burma as a single-minded worker for the good of the Indians there. It is a measure of the Indian influence in Burma that, though Madanjit lived there for over thirty years, a fixture in public life, he never needed to know anything of the Burmese language. English and Hindustani, as he spoke it, were quite sufficient. His was a career and a life apart from the many. Clad in his peculiar saffron clothes, bare-headed, with a staff in his hand, there was no mistaking the identity of this Son of India who had dedicated his life to her betterment in his own humble ways. Madanjit rubbed shoulders with all classes and conditions of men and was cosmopolitan in his habits. But he was a strict vegetarian and never touched liquor.

During the first Non-Co-operation Movement in Burma, he was interned along with his friends and patron, the learned Haji Abdulla Mullah Dawood, one-time the merchant-prince of Rangoon, to the far off Cheduba Islands. Many an instructive anecdote the two strange bed-fellows had to relate to the popular feelings of the unsophisticated Burmese in those parts.

TYPICAL BRAHMIN PILGRIM

Though he made Burma his home, if we can call his relatively less rooms by the dignified name, he used to come to India during the annual Congress sessions. And he never failed to look up his old friends, though singularly he had very few personal ties. His intention shortly before his death was to tour all India as a pilgrim of old, visiting all the holy places on foot and to describe the abuses there, exposing the horrors which the orthodox hug in the name of piety. Those in search of prescription for longevity might be interested to learn that Madanjit was a typical Brahmin such as is described in the older works of India, burning with Brahminic fire, quick to anger, but not slow to forgive. He lived on one meal a day, which, in most cases, he cooked himself. He digested large quantities of milk and was seldom to be seen riding a cart carriage or car. He delighted in "footing it." All along Madanjit was an optimist and looked steadily and as a whole at the bright side of things. But latterly there was a tinge of melancholy in his accent. The future was uncertain: material income more so.

An eloquent speaker, he was a ready-writer and it was amusing to see him tumble for an apt Gujarati word when addressing people in his mother-tongue—a strange illustration of the hold that English has on most of our cultured Indians. I do not know that he had much of University education, but he could hold his own in the company of experienced Masters of Art on any subject relating to the Indians resident in various parts of the British Empire or abroad. There will be few Hindus and non-Hindus taking part in the political re-shaping of India who will not be affected by the sudden news of the decease of a personality, the like of which we may not see in every generation. R.I.P.

FLAG SALUTATION AND PROCESSIONS

"Dictator" Arrested And Released.

(From A Correspondent)

VILE PARLE, Tuesday.

The monthly flag salutation ceremony was performed on Sunday at Vile Parle. The "Dictator" hoisted the flag at 8 a.m. exactly. A procession was then taken out along Juhu Road. The "Dictator" and three volunteers were arrested and taken to Bandra lock-up, where they were asked by the police about the men who are organising these demonstrations. They refused to disclose anything. However, they were released at 1 p.m.

FULL SUPPORT TO ORDINANCE RAJ

European Merchants Think Government Has Erred On Side Of Leniency!

Bombay, Wednesday.

The annual general meeting of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce was held on Wednesday afternoon, Mr. E. Miller presiding. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay was present.

In proposing the adoption of the report of the Committee for the year, the Chairman in the course of his speech said:—

So much has been said during the past few months in regard to the general economic situation that there is little that I can add that is new about the world wide position, but I think it may be said that there is an indication of some promise of improvement in general conditions in the future. The problems before the world are, however, essentially ones that are capable of solution. We need only better organisation, courage in action and magnanimity in outlook. For these problems it is necessary to think and plan internationally. It is to be hoped that the Statesmen of the world will soon be driven to taking account of facts which are now becoming plain to the man in the street.

A TRYING YEAR.

With regard to the position in India and Bombay in particular, the past year has been a very trying one and the situation is far from satisfactory. I think it will be generally agreed that regrettable as it may have been the Government of India had no alternative but to take the action they did against Mr. Gandhi and Congress and it was out of the question to carry negotiations any further.

Congress has made the situation impossible and any further tolerance on the part of Government would have been mistaken for weakness.

SUPPORT TO ORDINANCE RAJ.

We fully support the Government of India and the Bombay Government in the manner in which they have tackled the situation since the beginning of this year though it anything, in my opinion, has erred on the side of leniency. We are satisfied that there will be no weakening on the part of your Government and indeed there may be need for stronger action though we sincerely hope this will not be necessary.

It is difficult to understand the mentality of those who promote the boycott movement and how anyone can seriously imagine that political advancement can be extorted by such means. This Chamber is in full sympathy with the desire of Indians for constitutional reforms and advance towards Self-Government, but these desirable objects are bound to be seriously retarded by the methods at present favoured by Congress.

India, in common with every other country, has suffered from the effects of the world depression and the Government have had to take drastic measures to meet the severe drop in revenue. The first essential was to effect drastic retrenchment all along the line and we have followed the Government of India's efforts in this direction with particular interest. There are one or two items to which I should like to refer. Their proposals in regard to the Departments of Civil Aviation, Agricultural Research and Geological Survey were altogether too drastic. It is on services such as these that the future development of the country largely depends.

INCREASED TAXATION

The general all round increase on existing taxes levied by the Indian Finance (Supplementary and Extending) Bill was no doubt necessary as an emergency measure but we do feel strongly that Government have gone too far in this matter and that both in the interest of Government revenues themselves and in common justice to the taxpayer the surcharges on income-tax and customs duties should be modified.

It is six years since the Taxation Enquiry Committee reported and this Chamber has repeatedly urged that the recommendations contained in that report should be explored more thoroughly and, where possible, implemented. I know there are difficulties to which the Government spokesmen are fond of referring but it is disappointing that over a period of years more effort has not been made to overcome the difficulties. In the course of a single year the maximum rate of Income-tax has been increased from 19 pies to 32 pies in the rupee, or an increase of roughly 72 per cent.

This not only bears extremely heavily on one class of the community but also encourages evasion of Income-tax on which subject we have recently put forward some practical suggestions which we hope may be of assistance to the Central Board of Revenue in combating this serious evil. I have [illegible]

ject but before leaving the part of the Budget relating to Income-tax I feel I must allude to a new feature to which we take strong exception. The 10 per cent. cut in pay imposed on Government servants, includes the 25 per cent. surcharge in Income-tax and it is difficult to understand this discrimination between the official and the non-official. The salaries of non-officials have been almost universally cut, in many cases by more than 10 per cent., but it is not the rate of cut to which I am objecting. Officials have hitherto been subject to Income-tax at the same rates as non-officials and it seems to me that any departure from this principle is distinctly unfortunate and the discrimination lays the Government open to serious criticism.

BOMBAY FINANCES

The financial situation of this Presidency is too well-known and its discussion too recent for it to be necessary for me to dilate on it. It is indeed a tale of woe. It is not by indiscriminate cuts in pay and stinting vital department that real economy is effected, but by reducing redundant staffs, exacting a full day's work from all ranks and by a complete overhaul and reorganisation on modern lines. I hope the Department of Education will receive the particular attention of the expert advisers. Bombay spends on education far more than any other province and gets but a poor return for the huge outlay. There is a general feeling that there is far too little proper inspection of schools and of educational expenses, with the result that colossal waste goes on.

Your Excellency recently announced that a complete scheme had been worked out in detail for a reduction of the Cabinet to four portfolios, but that Government declined to doubt whether it was advisable to bring it into effect at present. May I with all respect, Sir, suggest that it would be wiser to make the experiment and risk the anticipated dislocation before rather than after the introduction of the constitutional reforms. A breakdown is less likely and would have less serious results now than under an autonomous regime.

ONE SEAT OF GOVT.

May I make one last observation in regard to retrenchment and that is in connection with the decision to abandon the annual move to Mahableshwar. We welcome and congratulate the Government on this decision and we hope they will come to a similar decision in regard to Poona. The retention of one seat of Government throughout the year would result in considerably greater economies than is apparent from the Government figures recently supplied and from personal experience of members of this Chamber this should create no very great hardship.

LEVY ON COTTON

One of the proposals for fresh taxation under the supplementary budget was the levy of a duty of half anna per pound on raw cotton imported into India. This duty was naturally opposed to the interests of some of our members and there is a good deal to be said for the view that the duty should not be imposed on those classes of cotton which are not produced in sufficient quantities in this country to meet the demands of the textile industry, i.e., Uganda, Egyptian and American Cotton over one inch in staple.

We have also had to oppose two proposals of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for extracting revenue from the cotton trade of Bombay, one for a cess of four annas per bale on raw cotton exported from Bombay, the other for a town duty on imported cotton on the lines of the town duty of one Rupee per bale levied on Indian cotton entering Bombay. Both these proposals if adopted would definitely accentuate the adverse effect on the trade of Bombay.

In seconding the adoption of the report, Mr. R. R. Haddow, Vice-President in the course of his speech, said:—

The President in his speech has covered the ground very fully, but there is one important subject which I am rather surprised at his overlooking—namely, Roads. Mr. Abercrombie last year referred to the deplorable condition of the roads out of Bombay and I fear there is little improvement to report in the interval—a state of affairs that calls for explanation and remedy. If the former is [illegible] the latter might be found by adopting the proposal put forward by the Indian Road Development [illegible]

the issue of a road loan, the interest and sinking fund of which should be provided out of the petrol excise tax. I understand this proposal has just come up before the Bombay Presidency Road Board and I earnestly trust that it will receive the active support of Your Excellency's Government.

The vexed question of competition between roads and railways is assuming special importance by reason of the heavily reduced earnings of the latter, and in this connection I think the suggested establishment of a Ministry of Transport and Communications which would co-ordinate road and rail traffic deserves careful consideration. Such a Ministry would be in a position to examine schemes for the construction of feeder roads instead of feeder railways and the use of motor transport upon them. It would also be empowered to deal with cut-throat competition by motor-buses plying on roads running parallel to railways which results ultimately in the retarding of progress on proper lines.

FIVE RESOLUTIONS PASSED.

In all five resolutions were unanimously passed, adopting the report, thanking the outgoing committee, nominating a new committee of Sir Ernest Jackson and six others, appointing Messrs. A. F. Ferguson and Co. as Auditors, and contributing Rs. 750 to the Sydenham College for the current years only in place of an annual grant of Rs. 1,500 since 1913.

With a vote of thanks to His Excellency, the meeting terminated.

GOVERNOR'S ASTOUNDING DEFENCE OF ORDINANCE

(Continued from page 7.)

men who command public confidence and have the necessary ability and experience. We have, however, made some progress, and I hope that it may be possible to make an announcement of the personnel of the committee within a short time.

Regarding the Succession Duty Bill, the Bombay Government share your view that the introduction [illegible] should take [illegible] this view [illegible] to the [illegible] the same [illegible] Bombay Presidency are [illegible] the introduction of [illegible] than in other parts of India, for this reason and because of our urgent need of additional revenue, we decided to introduce the Bills which we recently [illegible] fore the Legislative Council. Moreover experience in [illegible] working of such a duty in this Presidency would have been of valuable assistance to the Central Government when they [illegible] bring in such a measure throughout India.

The [illegible] Committee [illegible] however, [illegible] out the [illegible] and we have accordingly referred to the Government of India our view that any such legislation should in future be undertaken on an all-India basis.

We also share your views in regard to the Stamp Duty on cheques. When the duty was removed we received no compensation for the loss of revenue, and we have already moved the Government of India to [illegible] the duty. I note with appreciation that your Chamber supports us in this attitude, and I fully agree with your opinion that the re-imposition of a small duty on cheques would be unlikely to have any appreciable effect in reducing the use thereof.

DUTY ON COTTON.

I note your opposition to the proposal of the Bombay Municipal Corporation for a town duty on cotton. I hope that the expeditious passage of the amendment of the Tobacco Act at the recent meeting of the Legislative Council will help to put the financial position of the City Improvement Trust on a satisfactory basis, and will thus enable us to avoid the necessity for the town duty. The matter is, however, still under consideration, and I can promise you that the weight will be given to the opinion you have expressed in deciding the question.

We are also considering the question of your Chamber [illegible] for the amendment of the Indian Contracts Act. I may take this opportunity of pointing out, however, that your suggestion has been opposed by the East India Cotton Association [illegible] here again, therefore, I [illegible] no more than promise consideration of your [illegible]

MUSSOLINI

It has been [illegible] say that no country [illegible] be independent of [illegible] in other countries [illegible] realised [illegible] would be [illegible] troubles [illegible] been brought upon us [illegible] world conditions [illegible] although I should be the last to justify any relaxation of efforts on our part, we must also look for [illegible] improvement in world conditions and particularly [illegible] of Great Britain for an end of our present troubles. I do not think even the most pessimistic can look [illegible] present condition in Britain without feeling some tendency towards optimism. Indeed, a danger in the British position at the present moment is [illegible] the ra-

BORE THE HEAT AND BURDEN OF THE DAY

Tory Tribute To Bengal's "Strong Man"

LONDON, Mar. 30.

A memorable Indian Governorship is the "Daily Telegraph's" comment on Sir Stanley Jackson's term of office. The paper remarks that he bore the heat and burden of the day during the most formidable outbreak of terrorist activity that Bengal has known, and hands over to his successor a situation that is by far better for his firmness and courage in the discharge of his office.

The "Telegraph" adds that the strongest qualities of the Administration are still called for and will not be wanting in Sir John Anderson. Even Sir Stanley Jackson's record has a splendid example of how difficulty and danger may be faced.—Reuter.

THIRTY-TWO SENT TO JAIL AT KARACHI

KARACHI, Mar. 29.

Thirty-two persons including three women were convicted by Mr. W. N. Richardson, City Magistrate, and sentenced to varying terms from three to twelve months, twenty-four of them under the picketing Ordinance for posting unauthorised news-sheets and four under the Criminal Law Amendment Act. Among those convicted were Swami Krishnananda and Parsram Tahiramani, Secretaries, Congress Committee, who were given twelve months, Santdas Idanmal, G. O. C. of Volunteers, Karachi session of the Congress, who got nine months and Dr. Tarachand Lalwani, Municipal Councillor four months.

Six boys and one Madrassi girl, daughter of a headconstable, were let on an undertaking not to take part in the civil disobedience movement.—A. P.

ROUND-UP IN U. P. VILLAGES

Anti-Non-Congress Notices

CAWNPORE, March 29.

During last week Congressmen posted notices in which the activities of many prominent non-Congress public workers were denounced. Similar notices were found in large numbers in many villages yesterday.

Police seized these notices and arrested over fifty persons in different villages all over the district.—A. P.

18 JAILED IN CALCUTTA

Re-Arrests After Discharge

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Two prominent Calcutta Congressmen were rearrested to-day under the Bengal Ordinance after their discharge by the Chief Presidency Magistrate. They were arrested a few days ago in connection with a find of arms. Eighteen persons were arrested to-day and [illegible] sentenced to [illegible] terms of rigorous imprisonment in the city and suburbs for offences under the Ordinances.—A. P.

Arrests In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Rajendra Guha and Rajendranath Mukherji were re-arrested to-day under the Bengal Ordinance after their discharge by the chief Presidency Magistrate. They had been arrested a few days ago in connection with a find of arms.—A. P.

Comilla Prosecutions

COMILLA, Mar. 29.

Eight persons including a girl and three other women have been arrested in connection with an unlawful procession.—A. P.

"CAUGHT IN NO-RENT FEVER"

Judge Refuses To Interfere With Sentence

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 29.

The Sessions Judge of Kanpur [illegible] an application [illegible] sentences [illegible] and others [illegible] that an order passed [illegible] them down under Section 107, Criminal Procedure Code. He marked that no evidence on record absolutely makes it that the appellants have been led by the "no-rent" fever [illegible] been bullying and browbeating the people of the village into withholding payment of rent, threatening them with [illegible] penalties in case they [illegible] courage to make payment [illegible] against the wishes of the [illegible] demands.

The principal accused was the President of the Local Congress Sabha and the last volunteer [illegible] asked a Bihari complainant to subscribe to the congress funds which he refused to do and ever since then the appellants bore enmity and tried to injure his life and property. Further because he paid the rent against the congress mandate it was alleged that his crops were set fire to by the appellants.

Mr. Banerji, Judge, remarked that the principal appellant appeared to be mainly responsible for misleading villagers into action highly detrimental not only to the interests of the Government but also to the people themselves.—A. P.

A [illegible] had once had his tooth extracted by the village barber, who took an hour over the job and then made a mess of it. Another from the same village went to town and consulted a good dentist. The dentist took 30 seconds to extract the tooth and did the job well.

DON'T GO TO QUACKS.

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J10

Dollar Up: Sterling Down

AMERICAN TRADE COMMISSIONER SAYS U. S. WILL NOT GO OFF GOLD

New Taxation To Balance Budget

WASHINGTON, March 29.

A dramatic appeal for balancing the budget was made by the Speaker of the House of Representatives when the Ways and Means Committee submitted a Bill providing for taxes on stock and sales of motor cars and luxuries, and on theatres, increase in postage and extension of sur-tax on incomes with the object of raising 1261 million dollars to meet the deficit.

FALL IN STERLING.

The strenuous efforts made at Washington to balance the budget were reflected to-day in the rally of United States Government Securities and subsidence of European selling of dollars in the New York money market with the result that the sterling fell from 3.81-1-2 to 3.77-5-8.—Reuter.

ENOUGH GOLD AND MORE

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

"I can see no reason why America should go off the Gold Standard at the present moment," said the American Trade Commissioner to a "Bombay Chronicle" reporter, who asked him whether the United States would continue to maintain the Gold Standard, and whether there was any truth in the fears entertained in financial circles, as mentioned in a Press Cable published yesterday.

"I have had no official information on the subject," he added, "but judging from the financial position of the United States, I believe, such a serious thing is not likely to happen in the immediate future. There is plenty of gold in the United States and there seems to be no reason why she should abandon the Gold Standard."

The financial crisis in the United States, according to the Trade Commissioner, was due to the rejection by Congress of the taxation bill which Government intended to pass in order to meet a heavy deficit in the next year's budget. The tax sought to be levied was 2-1-2 per cent. on all sales which was opposed by the manufacturers. He had received no information as to the future plans of his Government for balancing the budget. They might have to resort to borrowing for the purpose, which, he understood, was not generally considered as "sound economics" by a good many people.

ANOTHER VIEW.

"The present is only a passing tension, and the sound financial instinct of America will, no doubt, soon find out ways and means to meet the situation," declared a financier who is in constant touch with the American market.

"It is very improbable," he continued, "that as a result of the refusal of Congress to cover the deficit, as suggested by the Administration, that America will be forced to go off the Gold Standard. With the immense gold hoardings at her disposal, the United States, I think, can very well afford to part with even 1,000 million dollars of gold, and will yet continue to be on the gold basis, quite comfortably. It must not be forgotten, at the same time, that the world has very little capacity to draw this quantity of gold from America under the present conditions."

GOLD PRICE DROPS

London Metal Market Decline

LONDON, March 29.

On the metal exchange there was a fall of £8-6-3 in the price of tin to £118-3-9 per ton, which is the lowest touched since last September 1931.

The quotation for copper weakened by 17s. 6d. to £31-18-1-2.

The price of gold declined by 3s. 3d. to 108s. 11d.—B.O.W.

A Clean Balance Sheet

BRITISH BUDGET SOLVENCY

LONDON, March 29.

It is now certain that there will be a small surplus in the national accounts when they close on March 31. Britain will thus be one of the few countries in the world able to boast that in the past year it paid its way.

The hero of the occasion is undoubtedly the income-tax payer, who not only paid up, but paid up promptly. His grim sacrifice saved the whole situation.

Since December 31st, he has parted with over £200,000,000 to the collectors.

The revised Treasury estimate of £272,000,000 has already been exceeded and the actual yield may now reach £280,000,000.

Anyhow it will be the biggest since 1922-23 when the rate was also five shillings in the pound.

SUR-TAX.

There is also every indication that the sur-tax taxation payable by the people with incomes exceeding £2000 will be more than £73,000,000 estimated by the ex-Chancellor, Lord Snowden.

The reason for the anticipated substantial fall in the estate duties is the abnormally low rate of mortality among millionaires.

Summed up, next Thursday's figures will show the new taxes have been more productive than the Treasury had anticipated and the economies have been more effective than expected.—Reuter.

CONDITIONAL RELEASES

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

Sixty-eight political prisoners in different districts of the United Provinces have been released from February 29 to March 15 on condition that they would refrain from taking part in politics and would be of good behaviour.

SIR FAZLI HUSSAIN TO GO ON LEAVE

ALLAHABAD, Mar. 30.

A report published here says that Sir Fazli Hussain is proceeding on leave shortly for four months and the Nawab of Chhatari is likely to be appointed to the temporary vacancy.—A. P.

TOUR OF N. W. F.

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Lothian Committee leaves to-morrow for Lahore from where they proceed to Peshawar on the evening of April 5. They leave Peshawar on April 9 and reach Simla on April 11. As at present arranged the Parliamentary members of the Committee are likely to leave Simla for England about April 21.—A. P.

CALCUTTA SCHOOLS

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Calcutta Corporation at to-day's meeting sanctioned Rs. 2,88,210 for payment to primary, technical and industrial schools of the city for 1931/32.—A. P.

RECTOR'S TRIAL

CHARGES OF IMMORAL CONDUCT

LONDON, March 29.

Astonishing allegations of systematic immoral behaviour in London were made against the Rev. Harold Francis Davidson, 60 year old Rector of Stiffkey, Norfolk, when he appeared before the Norwich Diocesan Consistory Court at Church House, Westminster.

The charges brought against the Rector by the Bishop of Norwich were:

(1) That he had been guilty of immoral conduct with Rosie Ellis and Barbara Harris, who were afterwards alleged to have been employed as unpaid domestic servants in his house.

(2) That he had been guilty of making improper suggestion to Miss Lyons, a waitress;

(3) That he had embraced a young woman in a public room in a restaurant at Bloomsbury, and

(4) That he had been guilty of immoral habits foor five years in which period he was habitually associated with loose women for immoral purposes.—

World's Richest Race Won By Phar Lap

("Chronicle" Special.)

MEXICO, Mar. 29.

Phar Lap, Australia's wonder horse, won the Aqua Caliente Handicap, the world's richest race to-day.

Large crowds gave the winner an enthusiastic reception when he returned to the saddling enclosure. Phar Lap now holds the record as the greatest stake winner amongst race horses.

Elliot, the Australian jockey rode Phar Lap. Many famous American horses competed in the race, but could make no impression on the Australian champion, who carried top weight.

GOVERNMENT AID FOR KREUGER FIRMS?

Renewal Of Moratorium Not Enough

STOCKHOLM, March 29.

The probability of Government placing funds at the disposal of Kreuger concerns requiring them during the next quarter, is forecasted by the newspaper "Aftonbladet".

It now appears that the expected prolongation of the moratorium granted to the Kreuger and Toll Company will be insufficient to enable a provisional settlement of the company's affairs to be made, according to the Government organ, "Svenska Morgen Bladet".

It thinks that further measures are also desirable for the purpose not only of protecting Swedish bonds but also the shares of other Kreuger concerns against excessive realisation.—

GOVERNMENT BILL

LATER.

Government in co-operation with leading members of Parliament, is formulating a plan to support the credit of the most vulnerable institutions under the present conditions. Government will present a bill on the subject after the Easter recess. The measure will also indirectly tend to support certain branches of national economy which are exposed to risk.—Reuter.

MILLOWNER STABBED

POONA, March 29.

Mr. Velankar, proprietor of the Gajanan Cotton Spinning and Weaving Mill, was stabbed in his house at Sangli at midnight on March 26, by an unknown person. Mr. Velankar's servant, who went to his master's assistence, was also injured. The intruder got away. Mr. Velankar has been removed to the Miraj hospital in a dangerous condition.—A.P.

POLICE FIRE IN MADRAS DISTRICT

Five Injured

SEQUEL TO CATTLE DISPUTE

MADRAS, Mach 29.

A Nellore message reports a clash, which occurred on Sunday, between the servants of the Venkatagiri Estate and police constables on the one hand and the villagers of Ramarajupalli on the other.

It appears that the estate servants took some constables to assist them in impounding cattle trespassing into their lands.

An altercation ensued between them and the villagers. The police, it is said, fired two buck shots into the air. One constable was hit by a stone, while four villagers are reported to have received injuries.

CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY ATTACKED

Muslims Demand Representation

CALCUTTA, Mar. 29.

Affairs of Calcutta University were criticised during a discussion of a cut motion introduced by Mr. Tamizuddin Khan urging amendment of the University Act to give adequate representation to Moslems under the administration of the university. On the assurance of the Education Minister that most of the evils complained of would be remedied when the University gave effect to the reforms outlined in the Reorganisation Committee's report the motion was withdrawn.

Minister B. P. Singh Roy's demand for Rs. 43,49,000 fo "Medical" in connection with larger hospital accommodation was being discussed when the House adjourned.—A. P.

RIGHT TO SAY 'NO'

Princes' Federal Consultations In Delhi

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes met to-day and, it is understood, approved of draft resolutions on constitutional questions. These will be discussed to-morrow by an informal meeting of the Princes before being placed before the Chamber on April 1 for approval.

It is understood that resolutions which are unanimous, follow mainly the recommendations of the Ministers Committee in favour of Federation with safeguards, and that the scheme of fifty-fifty proportion of representation is favoured for the representation of the States in the Upper House.

The resolutions will further authorise the Princes' representatives to proceed with their work on the R. T. C. on the basis of Federation, reserving to the Princes the final right of ratification of the scheme when the picture is completed.

The Viceroy held a consultation with the Standing Committee of the Chamber of Princes at the Viceroy's House.—A. P.

HUNT FOR BURMESE REBEL LEADER

RANGOON, Mar. 29.

Great efforts are being made to capture Myat Aung and his rebel gang. Several villages have been warned and arrangements have been made to evacuate four villages in Tharrawaddy District which have been assisting Myat Aung. A party of civil police shot dead on March 23 Tun Lin, a quasi rebel leader, and dacoit who had been a source of trouble in Insein and Maubin District.—A. P.

MOLLISON WORRIED

Wants Suitable Clothes After Great Flight!

CAPE TOWN, March 29.

The physical fitness of the pilot, the most suitable aeroplane, and the best and most logical route are the "essentials for the success of a long-distance flight" given by Airman Mollison in an interview to Reuter.

He said that apart from two hours' sleep in Columb Beenar he did not shut his eyes during the whole of the flight. "The route I chose avoided the mountain ranges and followed the coast line latterly. There were two advantages. On the other hand crossing the Sahara provided 2,000 miles of featureless waste."

Mollison's only worry at present is to secure clothes in which to appear respectably dressed in Cape Town. He is considering a leisurely return by the All-Red route.

MALAVIYA'S MISSION TO DELHI

Effort To Solve Hindu-Muslim Problem

DELHI, March 29.

Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya's visit to Delhi on the eve of the Hindu Conference on March 31 is believed to be almost wholly connected with an effort to consider the Hindu-Muslim problem.

Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru contradicts the newspaper reports about his having been concerned in any peace negotiations.—A.P.

BETTER POLICING OF LONDON

Five Hundred Volunteers Called

LONDON, March 29.

Arrangements are being made to employ members of the Metropolitan Special Police during evenings. Five hundred volunteers have been called in Southwest London while special police will also be used in other parts of London to supplement the regular police and strengthen the policing of London districts which have outgrown effective protection by the existing police force.—Reuter.

DANUBIAN FEDERATION

Anglo-French Preliminaries

LONDON, March 29.

Discussions regarding the methods of approaching the Danubian problem continue. The British Government hope that it will be possible to arrange for a conference of the four Great Powers to be followed by a conference of the Danubian States.

The object of the Four-Power Conference would be to lay down the general guiding principles which would assist the conference of the Danubian States to arrive at some scheme of federation.

Although the date and place of the preliminary conference have not yet been settled, it is hoped that it may be held next week before the opening of the resumed sittings of the Disarmament Conference. Meanwhile it is known that the French Premier, M. Tardieu, will be in London next Monday for a general preliminary discussion with the Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary on Danubian affairs.—B.O.W.

FRENCH MINISTER TO VISIT LONDON

PARIS, March 29.

It is officially announced that M. Tardieu (Premier) and M. Flandin, Minister for Fiance, will proceed to London on April 3 for conversation with Mr. MacDonald and other British Ministers on April 4 and will return to Paris on April 5.—Reuter.

Much Ado About Nothing

SELLING AGENTS PROVE TO MILLOWNERS THAT HARTAL DOES NOT AFFECT SALES

Way Out Of Market Deadlock

BOMBAY, Wednesday.

The long continued hartal in the Mulji Jetha Cloth Market for the last two months and a half has been considerably puzzling the Bombay Millowners, who are anxious to find some way out of the deadlock.

About a fortnight ago, the selling agents of the local mills who have their shops in this market met together to discuss the question at the suggestion of Mr. Maloney, secretary of the Millowner's Association, but decided not to open the market on account of the alleged lathi charges by the police in dispersing the crowds collected at the place. The statement has therefore continued upto this day without any change.

CONFERENCE.

To consider the situation in all its aspects, the committee of the Millowners' Association invited the selling agents to a conference this noon at their offices at Patel Building, Church Gate street.

Almost all the selling agents numbering about 35, having their shops in the Mulji Jetha Market attended the conference. On the millowners' side were present Mr. H. P. Mody, (president of the association), Mr. Ahmedbhoy Currimbhoy Ibrahim (vice-president) Mr. Stone of the E. D. Sassoon Mills, Mr. J. B. Petit, and Mr. Lakha of Brady and Co.

The conference which lasted about an hour was 'in camera'.

ENGLISH SPEECH

Mr. Mody who was in the chair, spoke in English. This provoked a retort from some of the selling agents who requested him to speak in Gujarati as most of them did not understand English.

In his opening speech, Mr. Mody deplored the failure of their last attempt to open the market. In the interests of the mill industry, he said, the selling agents must have the market re-opened, or move to another place.

Some of the selling agents then expressed their opinions.

They pointed out that the market was closed on account of the interference of the police, and not by any action of the Congress or the picketers. As the police arrested the picketing Desh Sevikas, the merchants, themselves, with a view to avoiding further arrests, closed the market of their own accord. That was how the hartal has been continuing all these days. If the police had not arrested the Desh Sevikas, the market would not have closed down.

MIGRATION.

It was also pointed out that though the market had remained closed all these days, business in local mill-made cloth had not suffered. This was due to the fact that the selling agents had individually moved to suitable places outside the market and had been doing their normal business. The sale of local goods during the last three months did not show any falling off.

Mr. Mody agreed that business had not apparently suffered during the last three months. But he pointed out that Swadeshi had come to stay even after Swaraj had been obtained.

The selling agents of the local mills had therefore to consider their position with a view to future stability and permanency. They had, therefore, to consider whether it was advisable to remain in the Mulji Jetha market along with the foreign good merchants, or establish a separate market of their own where they could develop their business unhampered by any obstruction.

AHMEDABAD EXAMPLE.

One of the selling agents referred to the example of Ahmedabad where the mill provided suitable places within their premises for their selling agents to do their normal business. Such a system could as well be introduced in Bombay with advantage. This would obviate the necessity of a separate market for the selling agents.

Mr. Mody said he appreciated the suggestion, but it was not practicable here.

Another selling agent was of opinion that it was not necessary for them to have a separate market of their own as they had already been doing their business individually outside the Mulji Jetha market for the past two months or so. This might be allowed to continue, or the example of Ahmedabad might be followed.

In view of these facts it was not essential for their business that the Mulji Jetha market should be re-opened, or that a new market should be found for the selling agents.

COMMITTEE.

In the end, it was decided to appoint a committee of the selling agents which would discuss with the Mill-owners' Committee from time to time the steps to be taken in the interest of the trade.

LOTHIAN WATCHES

Depressed Classes Demonstration In Delhi City

NEW DELHI, Mar. 29.

The Depressed Classes Association, of Delhi, held a demonstration this afternoon in the vicinity of the Council House in New Delhi, and this was watched by Lord Lothian, the members of his secretariat and many others.

The demonstrators carried flags with inscriptions expressing their belief in joint electorates and expressing support for the Moonje-Rajah Pact and repudiating Dr. Ambedkar. They halted for nearly half an hour opposite the office of the Franchise Committee before they proceeded.

DINNER FOR CRERAR

DELHI, March 29.

The Viceroy was later present at a farewell dinner given to-night by the members of the Executive Council to Sir George Rainy and Sir James Crerar at Sir George Schuster's house.

The Viceroy and Lady Willingdon left this evening by train to attend the final of the Kadir Cup Meeting.—A. P.

REDUCTION OF FARE

Atlantic Companies' Decision

HAMBURG, March 29.

A reduction of 20 per cent in Trans-Atlantic passenger fares is expected to be the outcome of discussions between the shipping companies engaged in the North Atlantic trade, beginning in Paris to-morrow. It is announced that an understanding regarding the reduction has already been reached in principle. Reuter.

A GARDEN PARTY

MADRAS, March 29.

Raja Sir Annamalai Chettiyar of Chettinad, gave a garden party this afternoon in connection with the marriage of his son, Mr. Ramanathan. The party was largely attended.—A.P.

ZEPPELIN RETURNS HOME

BERLIN, March 29.

Defying superstition, the Graf Zeppelin successfully made its thirteenth Atlantic crossing and landed at Friedrichshafen at 4-30 p. m. from Pernambuco which it left on Saturday.—Reuter.

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